the first client and the first and second identifiers being different. Thus, the identifiers, which could be GUIDs, are different and yet create a binary compatible structure. This is what the Denning book by Microsoft Press (which has been cited a number of times) says is simply not possible.

Nothing in the cited Christensen reference does anything to counteract the well established dogma set forth in Microsoft's own book. All Christensen is doing is creating a remote access protocol wherein references on one system to an object on another system can be passed unchanged between the two systems. The way Christensen does this is to make sure that the registries on both systems recognize and have recorded therein the GUID for those objects. There is no plugging in a replacement.

This is absolutely clear from the specification of the Christensen patent. For example, looking at the top of column 8, the client application which corresponds to the left portion in Figure 4 has an object class represented by a unique GUID. See col. 7, line 67. The GUID for that object is set forth in the second line of the operation system registry code set forth in column 8, line 5. The GUID subkey is {42754850-16b7-11ce-90eb-00aa003d7352}. Not surprisingly, the GUID "after modification by remote automation" is unchanged; as set forth in column 8, line 26, the GUID is as follows: {42754850-16b7-11ce-90eb-00aa003d7352}.

The reason the GUID is unchanged is that both applications, both the client application on the left in Figure 4 and the remote application on the right in Figure 4, have stored in their database or registry, the same GUID. Thus, one can reference a method 64 on the server application from the client application using, on the client computer, the GUID for that method. A reference to the GUID is transferred over the RA

channel through the RA object manager and ultimately to the server application.

The GUID or identifier is <u>not</u> changed as called for in the claim. The Christensen reference merely uses the same object on two different systems but never snaps in one object for another object. Thus, the same object is referenced on two different systems using the <u>same</u> GUID. Therefore, claim 1 which calls for using different identifiers patentably distinguishes over the Christensen reference. This is very clearly set forth in column 11 of Christensen:

> The Remote Automation application ensures
> that objects are uniquely represented and
> identifiable when passed from one computer
> to another by assigning every object a
> unique GUID when it is created. GUIDs were
> explained in detail above. The GUIDs
> generated are stored in a data structure
> associated with the RA proxy on the client
> and a corresponding data structure
> associated with all RA remote stubs to
> facilitate lookup by GUID while passing
> remote object references. Thus, the client
> and remote server computers all understand
> and can identify any remote object reference
> by looking up its GUID in their respective
> data structures.

Thus, it is absolutely clear that there is no changing of identifiers. The same identifier is used for the same object on both systems in Christensen. The reference to the object can be passed from one system to the other, because both systems include databases that store the same GUID for the object and so both systems know what the other system is talking about when a given reference is passed between them.

Thus, again referring to claim 1, it is clear that Christensen does not teach the "first and second identifiers being different" as set forth in claim 1. Therefore, claim 1

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and the claims dependent thereon should be in condition for allowance.
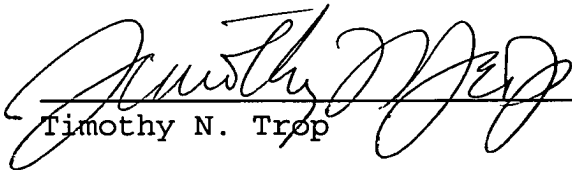
Claim 6 calls for registering a first object with a first globally unique identifier and registering a second object with a second globally unique identifier. The claim further calls for selectively accessing one of said first and second objects without recompiling. Again, Christensen teaches using the same GUID for the very reason pointed in Microsoft's Denning book. Even though the method may be accessed on one of two computers, one of which is remote relative to the other, the same GUID is utilized to always access the given method. Thus, Christensen does not teach using two different identifiers and selectively accessing one of the first or second objects without recompiling.

Claim 12 is a Beauregard style claim that is similar in some respects to claim 1. In particular, it calls for the first and second identifier being different and therefore, for the reasons already discussed, it is respectfully submitted that claim 12 and claims 13-17, dependent thereon, are now in condition for allowance.

In view of these remarks, entry of this amendment is respectfully requested since the amendment merely corrects matters of form. Moreover, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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